Nippon Times

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7 Bills Approved By Upper House At Busy Session

Lower House Approves Four Recommendations Following Report of Findings

The House of Peers at the plenary session Monday afternoon approved seven bills submitted by the respective committees.

These bills were on the revision of the Salt Monopoly Law, the Law No. 18 promulgated this year, on establishing trade funds, revision of the Agricultural Organizations Law, Fisheries Organizations Law, Wartime Reforestation Law and the Silk Industry Law.

The House approval was given after it heard Chairman Viscount Koretaka Takahashi, Kenkyukai, report on the findings and results of the committee which studied the former three bills and Chairman Count Munetake Tokugawa, Kenkyukai, report on the process of the committee's labors on the latter four bills.

At the outset of the session which opened at 1:07 p.m., the House approved the proposal made by the President of the House to present the House's condolences to the family of the late Prince Fumimaro Konoye, formerly president of the Upper House, who killed himself on Sunday.

The House adjourned for the day at 1:50 p.m.

The Lower House, meanwhile at its plenary session held at 2:45 p.m. Monday heard the chairman of the Recommendation Committee report on the findings of the committee on the motions regarding the expansion of social education, increase of paper supply to newspapers and magazines, the question of the rehabilitation of the raid-damaged areas and the stabilization of the livelihood of the raid victims and approved all of the four recommendations.

Following a recess at 2:55 p.m. the House again met in a plenary session and passed petitions following the report on them by the chairman of the Petitions Committee.

Members of the House Potsdam Declaration Committee severely rebuked the Government for ignoring the Diet on the carrying out of the SCAP directives which action Sadayori Nakatani, Independent, described as an evil of bureaucracy, a carryover from during the war.

As the first interpellator during the committee meeting which opened at 11:20 a.m. Monday, Nakatani recalled that the bill for an imperial ordinance of such a vast extent, as used by the Government to carry out the SCAP directives without consulting the Diet, is similar to the one concerning the annexation of Korea in 1910 which the Diet rejected.

State Minister Matsumoto replied that respecting the measures which had to be taken following the acceptance of the Potsdam Proclamation there was no time to refer to the Diet in view of the circumstances prevailing then. He said that the Allied order must be carried out immediately by Japan. Explaining the reason why the steps taken were not presented as bills to the Government, he said that they were steps which had to be enforced unavoidably and that it is not advisable to example each item as a law.

Then the interpellator further said that directives are always suddenly issued and every time the Government is perplexed, and that it proves that the liaison with the SCAP is not smoothly maintained. Also he questioned what is meant by the perfection of a political structure based on the free wish of the people, as mentioned in the twelfth item of the Proclamation, and asked whether it means concretely a general election or the decision of a national structure by the people's vote. State Minister Matsumoto replied that the manifestation of the people's free will must be made through democratic means, but nothing definite can be said of its method.

Takeo Mitamura, Independent, said that with the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration it becomes clear what should be done by Japan, whether or not there are issued directives of the Supreme Command for the Allied Powers, and that if the Government is always unable to take the initiative, it is believed that the Government has not fully recognized the defeat. Even respecting the revision of the Constitution, the stern fact of defeat must be fully realized after August 18, he said.

In reply State Minister Matsumoto said that the Government is fully aware of the change made in Japan's position fundamentally since the surrender.

The interpellator further pointed out that while the people recognizes the defeat abstractly, they are not manifesting that recognition in their

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France Seeks Diplomatic Split with Spain; Formal Note Asks Anglo-U.S. View on Step

Following swiftly on the heel of the news that Republican leaders in Spain had been sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment at Cadiz by the Franco Government, the French Government has dispatched notes to Great Britain and the United States asking the two countries to consider the advisability of its breaking off relations with the present Spanish regime, according to a Melbourne broadcast on Sunday.

It is reported that the French Government favors the move, but that it is not prepared to take action without first asking the views of Britain and America.

One source claims that the disclosures at the Nuremburg trials of German war criminals influenced the French action.

The French note also raises the question of recognizing the so-called shadow cabinet of the Spanish Republican Government now in exile in Mexico.

Acheson Moots Spain

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Juan Negrin, last prime minister of Republican Spain, conferred today. A department official said they talked about Spain but did not collaborate.

Negrin's visit served to emphasize to the United States displeasure with the present Franco regime which has been expressed bluntly previously.

DIET TODAY

The House of Peers will meet in plenary session at 10 a.m. when it is expected to pass the Labor Union Law bill. Following a recess, it will approve the agrarian reform bill turned over from the committee. The Upper House committee studying the farm bill will meet at 10 a.m. and approve the bill for quick presentation to the plenary session. The House of Representatives, meeting in plenary session at 1 p.m., is expected to approve the bill seeking ex post facto approval of the Imperial Ordinance issued in connection with the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration. Later, the House will study and approve the recommendations and petitions to be turned over from the respective committees. The Potsdam Declaration committee will meet at 10 a.m.

'Big 3' Foreign Heads Begin Moscow Talks

Bevin Declares Work of Conferees Will Be Mainly Exploratory

A Moscow report says that the first meeting of the three foreign ministers took place Sunday afternoon, according to a BBC broadcast.

According to this report the meeting was mostly preparatory. Before it took place British Foreign Secretary Bevin had a talk with the British Ambassador to Iran, Sir Reader Bullard, on the recent developments in Iran.

Is Preliminary Meeting

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, December 16.—The formal meeting of Foreign ministers is scheduled on Sunday afternoon, the United States Embassy here announced today.

It is believe the preliminary meeting is concerned largely with the procedure of the chairmanship agenda.

Bevin Reveals Aims

British Foreign Secretary Bevin revealed the aims of the Moscow conference on his arrival there on Saturday, according to a New Delhi broadcast.

He said the work would be mainly exploratory. It was hoped to get closer to some of the world's big problems with the objects of tackling them later in a wider sphere of the United Nations conference he added.

Bevin continued, "The world today is in a terrible mess. As shown in history, things cannot be settled by mere formulas."

STRIKERS WRITE TO ATTLEE

U.S. Auto Men Want Help of Labor Government

Kyodo-AP

DETROIT, December 15.—The CIO United auto workers said today that the union had asked the British labor government to intercede as a General Moters stockholder in the union's dispute with the corporation.

President E.J. Thomas of UAN said the union wrote to Prime Minister Attlee asking the British Government to make known to General Motors that profits "are indeed the concern of the workers and owners of any company."

Thomas states he was reliably informed that the British Government as of last October owned 484,000 shares of common stock in General Moters. The union has been striking 20 days against General Motors seeking a 30 per cent wage increase, arguing that the company's records would show the firm's profits warranted such an increase.

Truman's Statement Hailed By Chungking

U.S. Policy on China Agrees With Stand of Preparing a Constitutional Rule

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 16.—President Truman's statement on the China policy was enthusiastically received in Chungking where it dispelled disquieting apprehensions of unfavorable change.

Official quarters today said the policy agrees with the Chinese Government, which always has been anxious to conclude a period of political tutelage prescribed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Republic, to prepare China for a constitutional government.

They said authorities had convoked a national assembly for May 15, next year, so the body would institute a constitutional government.

The official quarters cited as evidence of good intentions the creation of an all-part non-partisan political consultative council, which is to consider and try to settle outstanding issues between Chungking and Yenan.

Communists Hail Statement

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 16.—Communist quarters here today hailed the "whole spirit" seen in President Truman's statement on the United States China policy.

They said the Communists all along favored the establishment of a broad coalition government would have no objection to the nationalization of the Chinese army.

Planes bearing Communist delegated to the forth-coming peace parleys in Chungking were enroute from Yenan when President Truman's statement was received.

5-Year Reconstruction Plan

The Chinese Government has announced some details of the 5-Year Reconstruction Plan for China which includes provisions for a network of 4,500 miles of inland waterways including a canal linking Shanghai, Nanking and Peiping, according to a Melbourne broadcast on Sunday.

PATTERSON ADMITS ERROR

Absolves MacArthur of Blame for Cyclotron Smash-Up

U.S. Secretary of War Patterson on Saturday said that the destruction of the Japanese cyclotron was a case of a mistake in the War Department, according to a San Francisco broadcast.

The destruction of the cyclotron caused a great outcry by atomic scientists. Patterson said that General Douglas MacArthur acted in a correct manner in carrying out the order from Washington. However, said Patterson, the sending of the message was a mistake.

China, Russia Agree

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 16.—A Chinese dispatch today reported that China and Russia have agreed on specific measures for China's assumption of the Soviet-controlled administration of Manchuria in a conference at Chinhsien participated in by General Tu Liang and Chiang Chung-kuo.

Joseph Kramer Hanged

Joseph Kramer, Belsen camp commandant, who was sentenced to death for atrocities, was hanged on December 14, British headquarters in Germany announced, according to a Sydney broadcast.

Ford, CIO Talks Satisfactory

Kyodo-AP

DETROIT, December 15.—Ford officials and CIO auto workers recessed their contract negotiations after jointly announcing the session "was satisfactory."

Economic Blockade Of Palestine Jews Is Decided by Arabs

Aim Is to Strangle Jewish Industry—Action Is Set For January 1

Kyodo-USIS

JERUSALEM, December 16.—The Arab League has completed plans for a total economic blockade of Palestine Jews to begin on January 1, John Kimche, Reuter's correspondent, reported yesterday.

Kimche said that that the Arab leader, Aunf Bey Abdul Hani, outlined the plans for boycott and economic sanctions against the Jews describing the object as total stragulation of Jewish Indusrry by joint action of the governments adhering to the Arab League and the Palestine Arabs.

To Expediate Decision

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 16.—United States members of the Anglo-American inquiry commission on Palestine said on Saturday after a White House visit that they will do everything possible to expedite a decision on the Arab-Jewish problem.

American chairman Judge C. Hutcheson said the committee reviewed its aims with President Truman at some length. He declared the committee's goal is to produce a joint recommendation with the British members by the end of April.

Winston Burdett, broadcasting from Cairo for the Columbia Broadcasting System, warned on Saturday that the Jewish underground is in "a desperate need" with the chance that "sheer despair will goad them into action." Burdett said it would probably be increasingly hard in the coming weeks for Palestine Jews "to be patient and await the results of long drawn negotiations.")

Program Policy Clarified

Both Washington and London announced on December 14 the terms of reference for the Anglo-American committee on Palestine, according to a New Delhi broadcast.

The committee is empowered to examine the political, social and economic conditions in Palestine and to determine how they affect the desire for increased emigration. The committee can also investigate the plight of Jewish refugees in Europe.

It will consult representatives of both Arabs and Jews before making specific recmmendations. It may also make any other recommendations that may facilitate their imigration and settlement of Jews in countries both inside and outside Europe.

Economic Advantage

Regarding the Anglo-French agreement for joint withdrawal of French and British troops from the Middle East, it is pointed out in London that it will provide the working basis for closery Anglo-French cooperation in the Middle East for the economic advantage of the Middle East people, according to a San Francsico broadcast on Sunday.

In the wording of the comunique, the two Governments have recognized that it is to their joint interest to encourage within the framework of international collaboration the economic well-being and security of peoples in the Middle East. Stress is laid on security for without peace there can be no prosperity.

By their emphasis on international collaboration, the two Governments indicate that their joint policies will not be exclusive and that they look forward to the approaching time when security in the Middle East, as elsewhere, will be in charge of the United Nations Organization.

Meanwhile, the new agreement is hailed in British quarters as a notable milestone in Anglo-French relations. They say the ever closer friendship of France is a fundamental tenet of British foreign policy.

FEAC DIVIDED INTO 2 PARTS

One Section to Work in Washington And the Other in Japan

The Far Eastern Advisory Commission will be divided into two parts, one in Washington and the other in Japan, according to a New Delhi broadcast on Sunday.

A section of the commission will arrive in Japan on December 26. Six committees are to function in Washington; namely its basic policy and objective, economic problems, strengthening of democratic principles and war criminals.

Ambassador Edwin Pauley, President Truman's adviser on reparations, will report to the commission next week and two members of his staff are going to Japan.

Tried Best for U.S.-Japan Understanding On China, Konoye Writes in Suicide Note

TOKYO (AP) December 16.—In a pencilled note written last night before his suicide, Prince Fumimaro Konoye said "I cannot stand the humiliation of being apprehended by, and tried by, the American court."

The note was given to Konoye's second son shortly after 1 a.m. in the bedroom in which the Prince took poison. He wrote:

"I have been most greatly concerned with the fact I have committed certain errors in the handling of state affairs since the outbreak of the China incident.

"I cannot however stand the humiliation of being apprehended and tried by the American court. I cannot but feel especially responsible for the outcome of the China incident and for this reason I tried my best to attain an understanding between the United States and Japan in the hope that such an understanding only could solve the China problem.

"It is indeed a matter of great regret to have been named as a war criminal by the United States with whom I wanted and tried to work together for a peaceful solution of Pacific affairs. I believe my real intention is even now understood and appreciated by my friends including not a few friends in America."

English Books Found

On the veranda off the study in Prince Konoye's home, Americans found a collection of English books which the former premier apparent-

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U.S. Is Pushing Talks With Britain On Siam

United States Aim Is to Have British Tone Down Their Demands

Although United States policy in Siam is still officially not clear, talks are now going on between the State Department and the British Embassy in Washington with the former seeking to have Britain modify her political and economic demands on Siam, says a New York dispatch, according to a Chungking broadcast. It is understood that the United States Government is not satisfied with the British demands as they stand, the report claimed.

The United States position toward Siam is reported to be based on the open door principle and on Siam's desire to maintain an independent nation on the mainland of Southeast Asia. Also, the United States has never declared war on Siam.

The original British terms were reported to have been so severe that they would reduce Siam virtually to a semi-colony. However, the State Department has been thus far anxious to get the British to tone down the demands.

Meanwhile a Shanghai broadcast said that a Washington report stated that the Anglo-Siamese negotiations which began in Kandy and have now reached Singapore have caused considerable concern in New York as official British quarters there released a memorandum to the New York Times denying certain charges concerning Britain's demands on Siam.

The memorandum denied that the British requested firstly that Siam was to come under British rule and soon is to be accepted into the United Nations; secondly, that Siamese territories not already controlled by the Allied military authorities must comply to measures set by the British; thirdly, that British control of all Siamese banks is to be shortly effected; and fourthly, that the British take over the whole Siamese rubber corporation and so forth.

The Times pointed out that the United States was particularly concerned over the alleged British demand for supervision of Siam's foreign commerce. The United States Government is reported to be taking an active part in Anglo-Siamese negotiations by opposing certain proposals to Siam and by making suggestions to the British Government in an effort to asshre that economic stability is necessary if an independent Siamese Government is to be seen.

However, American policy in Siam is still a mystery, and there has been no indication thus far from the State Department whether Siam should be liberated or held under control for the time being.

FIRE RAZES KAIHIN HOTEL

Club Used by U.S. Armed Forces At Kamakura Burnt Down

Fire which broke out from the second floor razed the two-story Kaihin Hotel in Kamakura to the ground at around 6:30 p.m. Saturday. The loss of the hotel which was being used as a club for the personnel of the U.S. Armed Forces is estimated at ¥10,000,000.

GI Barracks Razed

Three buildings occupied as billets for the U.S. Armed Forces at Etchujima, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo, were entirely demolished by fire at 6.30 p.m. Saturday.

Dutch Troops Going To Java

Kyodo-UP

BATAVIA, December 16.—The Netherlands Government has decided to send 27 Dutch battalions to Java, Premier Sutan Sjahrir said the sending of more Dutch troops would only make things worse.

Nippon War Crime Trial Won't Begin Till Feb. 1, Prosecutor Keenan Says

American prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan has announced that the trial of Japanese war criminals will not begin until February 1, two weeks later than expected, according to a New Delhi broadcast. Another report said that Keenan, in a statement on the suicide of Prince Konoye, told the Japanese on Sunday that there was no need to fear American justice if innocent. "Anyone who takes his life does so either as a result of unsound mind or unwarranted estimate as to the American judicial process in suppression of crime," he asserted.

Manila Court to Try Gen. Homma Today

Additional War Crimes Charges Filed for Firing on Corregidor, Other Isles

Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, Japanese commander in the Philippines in the period from 1941 to 1942, will be arraigned before a Manila war crime court Tuesday morning, according to a San Francisco broadcast.

Homma, who is charged with condoning the Bataan death march, is one of the top-ranking war criminals in the Pacific. He was named in General Douglas MacArthur's original war criminal list of September 11 which included General Hideki Tojo and the Japanese Cabinet at the time of Pearl Harbor.

More Charges Filed

Kyodo-UP

MANILA, December 15.—United States army headquarters announced today the filing of additional war crimes charges against Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, the "Bataan Death March" commander, including allegations he refused to grant quarters to United States and Allied forces on May 6, 1942 when General Jonathan Wainwright offered to surrender.

Homma's troops fired on Corregidor and three other fortified islands in the mouth of Manila they despite Wainwright's offer to surrender, and as the result new criminal charges alleged, "thus killing and wounding United States troops," have been filed against him.

RUSSIA HITS TURKISH REPLY

Says Reply Unsatisfactory Anent Demonstrations in Istanbul

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 15.—The Moscow radio said today that the Soviet Government regarded as unsatisfactory the Turkish answer to a Russian note protesting demonstrations in Istanbul on December 4.

The Russians declared the demonstrations in which two newspaper offices and two bookstores were badly damaged were "hostile to the Soviet Union" and placed responsibility on the Turkish Government.

The radio quoted this answer as saying that investigations showed the demonstrations were "purely internal character" and "judged that by shouts of the crowds and their actual proceedings they did not have a character hostile to any foreign Power."

Buying Rice, Charcoal, Fuel

The Allied Supreme Headquarters on December 13, in accepting the Finance Ministry's request for approval of borrowing by the Japanese Government for the purchase of food, charcoal and firewood for resale to consumers granted permission to borrow ¥1,500,000,000 for rice purchase as well ¥75,000,000 for, the purchase of charcoal and firewood.

Iran Rebels Form New Government As Tabriz Taken

'National Government of Azerbaijan' Established by Separatist Force

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, December 16.—A Tass agency dispatch from Teheran today reported that the Iranian government garrison at Tabriz surrendered to insurrectionists who have established the "national government of Azerbaijan" for the northwestern Iranian province with headquarters at Tabuz.

The surrender agreement negotiated by Prime Minister Jafar Pishohvar of the new national government and garrison commander General Darahshani permits officers who are not willing to serve in Tabriz to return to Teheran.

Provincial governor Bayatt returned to Teheran on Friday and reported that he had been forced to leave Tabriz by a force of the leftist democratic party which has demanded autonomy from the Teheran regime.

Soviet Troops Blamed

Kyodo-AP

TEHERAN, December 16.—An Iranian military source today confirmed the Tabriz garrison surrender blaming Russian troops, which, he said restricted a small garrison to the barracks and confiscated officers' sidearms, while "well-armed democratic party forces occupied higher buildings completely surrounding the barracks."

He also said that the government station of Regain was surrounded by Kurds, Assyrians and partisans and beseiged a garrison at Ardabil not heard from in 11 days.

Iran MP's Meet

Kyodo-USIS

TEHERAN, December 16—The Iranian Parliament met in closed session yesterday reportedly to discuss cabinet changes.

U.S., Britain Agree

Great Britain and the United States have expressed entire agreement that Iran should be able to use her own forces wherever necessary to insure authority and security, according to a New Delhi broadcast Saturday.

The State Department in Washington, it said, made public the text of a note received from the British Foreign Office. The note reiterated that British troops could not be withdrawn from Iran without a similar action by Russia and recalled Foreign Secretary Bevin's proposal at the Council of Foreign Ministers where both had agreed to withdraw their forces by the middle of December.

The note declared that Russia was unable to accept this proposal, but the British proceeded with the arrangement. British troops in Iran had been withdrawn south and stationed in the extreme southwest. The note said that as the Soviet Government was not prepared to accede to the American plan to withdraw all troops from Persia, however, British military authorities were not continuing the detailed arrangements to withdraw their troops by January 1.

Meanwhile, BBC said that Sir William Bullard, British Ambassador to Iran, and an official of the American Embassy there left Teharan by plane on Saturday for Moscow.

TIES WITH VATICAN CEASED

SCAP's Order Affects Diplomatic Relations With Japan

The Japanese Government was ordered on December 16 to extend application of the SCAP memorandum of October 25, on Transfer of Diplomatic and Consular Property and Archives, to its mission to the Vatican, according to a PRO announcement.

The earlier directive ordered the Japanese to transfer all such property throughout the world to the Allied Powers; to recall all Japanese diplomatic and consular representatives in neutral countries, and to cease all relations with foreign governments, except for routine functions.

In December the 16th memorandum, communication between the Japanese Government and its representatives at the Vatican was authorized for the purpose of compliance, with copies of all communications sent or received to be furnished GHQ.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Monday.

Cloudy with northwesterly winds.

Property Tax Levy To Shrink Currency

Circulation Will Deflate by ¥40 Billions Finance Experts Believe

The projected levying of property tax, which is expected to be instituted some time between next April and July, will cause a shrinkage of currency now in circulation to upwards of ¥40,000,000,000, financial experts revealed.

Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Finance Minister, told a plenary session of the House of Peers Budget Committee last week that the government expects the institution of the tax to result in deflation of currency now in circulation "to a certain extent." He failed to explain what would be the estimated amount of currency to be thus deflated.

These financial experts pointed out that the majority of bonds floated by the government are known to be in the hands of banking institutions, expecially the Bank of Japan. It was further pointed out that these government bonds now being held by the Bank of Japan largely constitute collateral for government deposits in the bank.

The Bank of Japan is known to hold some ¥17,000,000,000 worth of government bonds which will be off set against government funds when the bonds are redeemed by new government revenues accruing from the institution of the property tax. This would mean a shrinkage of currency corresponding to that amount, these experts said.

Moreover, they further said, the Bank of Japan has loans to private banking institutions amounting to some ¥28,000,000,000, the majority of which is secured against government bonds. This sum is also expected to be redeemed as the result of institution of the property tax.

According to these experts, therefore, the projected levying of property of tax is likely to result in a shrinkage of currency now in circulation to the amount of at least ¥40,000,000,000.

They added, however, that this estimate is made on the basis of the present amount of Bank of Japan note issues now about ¥50,000,000,000. By the time the property tax is actually instituted next year, they believed, the amount of Bank of Japan note issues will probably have increased by at least ¥20,000,000 or ¥30,00,000,000,000 with the result that the estimated figures of currency shrinkage to be brought about as the result of the property tax will have to be revised accordingly.

Understanding Sought On China, Says Konoye In Fateful Suicide Note

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ly had been reading.

The volumes included a set of the ponderous "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Oscar Wilde's "De Profundis," and "Ballad on Reading Gaol."

One passage underlined in red pencil in De Profundis read: "Society as we have constituted it will have no place for me, has none to offer; but nature whose sweet rains fall on the unjust and just alike will have clefts in the rocks where I may hide and secret valleys in whose silence I may weep undisturbed."

Another contained these lines: "Indeed my ruin came from not too great individualism of life but from too little."

Funeral Arrangements

Arrangements, meanwhile, began for the funeral and writing of the funeral oration in the foreign-style office adjoining the bedroom where the Prince was found.

A friend, Shigehara Matsumoto, former director and editor of Domei who declined to be named ambassador to Washington at the time Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura accepted the post, and Konoye's second son, Michitake, 24, worked on the oration.

Lieutenant Colonel B. E. Sackett, former FBI chief in New York and chief investigator on the staff of War Crimes Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan, arrived with a group of assistants to talk with members of the family.

In the bedroom overlooking a vegetable patch—once a garden—the dead Prince lay on his back on a futon with a foreign-style pillow. The pajamas he had been wearing when he died were removed and he was dressed in white ceremonial kimono. His position was changed from east and west to north and south in keeping with the Japanese custom.

There was a heavy beard on the peaceful-looking face, and his hands were folded across his chest. The room was bare except for the bedding, a stand with a cup of liquid behind the futon, a bookcase with a few Japanese volumes and bric-a-brac, and a little tray with medicines and a jar of mentholatum.

Family members showed evidence of being broken up by the Prince's suicide.

SITTING IN ON THE DIET

Good to be exported for obtaining foodstuff and other urgently necessary articles during 1946 and 1947 were explained by Commerce and Industry Minister Sankuro Ogasawara in reply to the question by Mannosuke Yamaoka, Kenkyukai, at the Sunday session of the Budget Committee, House of Peers.

Exports in payment for imports during the present year total roughly ¥478,000,000, and ¥2,200,000 in 1946, he explained. The foremost export article is fibre products, he said, adding that such fiber goods now in stock total ¥287,000,000, and that those to be manufactured next year for export will total ¥1,312,000,000. Main items are raw silk, and silk, cotton, rayon, and woolen fabrics and others.

The next in line are chemical products, which will be exported this year to the extend of ¥46,000,000, and ¥313,000,000 next year, main being tartaric acid, citric acid, camphor, dye stuff, and others, the Minister disclosed.

He added that there are various metals which will amount to ¥113,000,000 this year and ¥316,000,000 next year. Metals to be exported include platinum, tin, antimony, metalic manganese, fero-manganese, diamond, and machine tools.

Agricultural and aquatic products to be exported will reach ¥26,000,000 this year and ¥223,000,000 next year, Minister Ogasawara continued. Exports will also include fox furs, tea, canned mushrooms, isinglas, medicinal carrots or jinsen, peppermint, insect powder and others.

The export of miscellaneous goods will reach ¥157,000,000 next year, with toys, cameras, rubber goods, stationary, toilet articles, paper, ornaments; buttons, household goods and others. On the other hand, industrial art objects will reach about ¥5,000,000 this year, including lacquer wares, porcelains and other art objects, the Minister explained.

He stressed that these goods will have to be produced however difficult, because without importing foodstuc, the nation would face a serious situation. He also said that the import of 180,000 bales of cotton is now planned and that the Supreme Command for the Allied Powers has been asked to permit this importation, one-third to 40 percent of which will be made into export goods, and the remaining 60 percent will go for domestic needs. Of raw silk, only 20 to 30 percent will be set aside for domestic consumption.

More Bread Wanted

The Government aims at increasing the country's capacity for producing bread so that bread for 30,000,000 meals may be turned out daily, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura announced in the budget committee of the House of Peers. He also said that he expected the price of vegetables in the Tokyo area to drop to prewar level provided that the supply is doubled.

He made these remarks in reply to Viscount Akira Toki of the Kenkyukai.

The session opened shortly after 10 a.m. with questions by Baron Hioshi Mukaiyama, of the Koseikai, who wanted to know among others the way in which foodstuffs are distributed to coal miners.

The Agriculture and Forestry Minister, in reply,, said that there is enough of food, including potatoes, for the miners in Kyushu and the Jōban district, but added that the Government is concerned about the food situation in Hokkaido. He expressed the hope that the miners then will have enough to eat in a few days when the rice shipped from Niigata will have reached them.

Replying to Viscount Doi, the Agriculture and Forestry Minister said that Tokyo has the capacity for producing bread for 2,000,,000 meals. He put the capacity of Osaka at 900,000 meals.

He revealed that the Government intends to take steps to stimulate mass production of bread in spite of the existence of the system of permits for its manufacture. He further said that while working to increase equipment so that the country may produce enough for 30,000,000 meals, the Government will try to increase the nutritive value of the bread produced.

More Greens in Tokyo

With regard to the policy of the Government toward perishable foodstuffs, the Agriculture and Forestry Minister told Viscount Doi that three times as large quantities of vegetables are finding their way to Tokyo compared with the days preceeding the lifting of price control. He admitted that prices today are on a higher level than they were when price control was in force, but he had no doubt that if the supply is doubled prices will fall to the level ruling in pre-war days.

Carfare Increase Hinted

Probable increase of traffic fares on private railways in order to boost remunerations for the rail workers was indicated by an official of the Transportation Ministry at the meeting of the Upper House Labor Union Law committee on Sunday.

Asked by Baron Keiichi Kubota, Koseikai, to explain the labor disputes which have recently occurred among Government and private transit workers, the official stated that the strike by workers of the Government Railway Omiya Plant who demanded higher wages and shorter working hours has ended amicably following negotiations between the representatives of the strikers and leaders of the Tokyo Railway Bureau. Another strike which took place in the Koriyama Plant has also been brought to a satisfactory settlement, the officials said, adding that similar settlement was reached at the Sapporo Railway Bureau. So far as the Government Railway is concerned, the official said, no operational confusion is suffered at present.

Admitting that more wages and shorter working hours are desired universally by the State Railway workers, the Transportation Ministry official declared that steps to give them better treatment have already been taken where possible and that negotiations were being conducted with the Government on problems which concern the Government as a whole.

With regard to private railways, the official admitted that a few strikes have taken place in railways around Tokyo, the first by the Keisei Railway line. Transportation Ministry authorities, according to the official, desire to settle such troubles through peaceful negotiations and were ready to take appropriate steps to meet the demands of the employes. He expressed hope that troubles started by workers of the Tokyo Express, Tokyo High Speed Transit and Ibaraki railways demanding higher renumerations will be settled gradually. He added that no trouble has so far been reported from the Osaka-Kyoto-Kobe district.

The Transportation Ministry is ready to sanction increase of traffic fares by private railways which find it difficult to increase the wages only by reducing the dividends for their stocks, the official said.

Viewing The Diet

By Our Special Observer

The House of Peers did not make Sunday, the second day of the extended session of the Diet, a holiday. It held the meetings of the budget committee, labor union law committee, agricultural land adjustment law committee and two others.

The agriculture land adjustment bill, to which the deepest interest has been given, is probably a greater shock to the House of Peers than to the House of Representatives, because the elements forming the Upper House include many Peers, high tax payers, non-resident land owners or great land owners. Such a radical bill would have been probably shelved by the House of Peers if it were presented in former days. Yet because of the SCAP directive and the fact that the Diet session was extended for the very purpose of discussing the bill, it lacks courage to block the passage of the bill. The House of Peers looks like an aged sheep, spiritlessly carrying a heavy burden as it passes through the old gate by the force of rules and habit.

But the Upper House has exercised its function and played its part under the bicameral system by pointing out the defects in the amendment made by the Lower House in the revision of the election law, returning it to the Lower House after reamendment. This is of course the ground on which those insisting on the maintenance of the present condition of the Upper House stand. But that does not form any reason for opposing a reform of the House of Peers.

As already pointed out at the very beginning of the present Diet, voices crying for abolition or a reform in the Upper House had risen within the House, and it was even declared that the present members of the Upper House should resign.

Some of the Upper House members shrugged their shoulder at hearing such voices. But the present Diet is engaged in the more important task of reforming the House of Representatives, and thus they are safe. Still Prime Minister Shidehara said that he would propose a bill for reforming the House of Peers to the Diet session that will be called after the general election. State Minister without portfolio Matsumoto also said that a reform of the Upper House would be proposed at an extraordinary Diet session together with a bill for revising the constitution

At any rate, a major operation is in sight, and the members seem to have resigned themselves to it. Just then, Prince Fumimaro Konoye committed suicide Sunday morning. Though he put himself among the masses, it is the House of Peers that brought him up, and he was the Upper House's hope. It was a blow to the Upper House that he was named as a war criminal suspect, but a certain group of inactive Peers thought that as long as the Prince was alive they would have something to lean upon. A heavy fur coat does not keep out the cold wind. Without making any positive reactionary resistance, the House of Peers does not show courage befitting a strong protector of the new age. Thus it is believed that the members of the House of Peers will approve the bills presented to them before the present session ends.

At any rate, by its approval of those bill, the House of Peers will have played one big role in the democratization of Japanese politics

7 Bills Approved By Upper House At Busy Session

(Continued from Page 1)

actual conducts, and that it is the Government that should guide the people in this respect. Yet it appears that the Government itself is not fully realizing the defeat in its administrative measures, he said.

The session adjourned at 12:30 p.m. for the noon recess.

Up to December 2, 256,242 Army men were demobilized and 2,990,000 are still in overseas areas, disclosed Vice-Minister Hara of the First Demobilization Ministry, in reply to Viscount Kiko Okochi, at the Budget Committee meeting of the House of Peers, which was opened at 10:22 a.m. Monday.

Respecting their arms, the Vice-Minister said that the surrender of the entire arms would not be finished by the end of the present year, but will end by March next year, and that such arms will be destroyed.

Viscount Okochi then questioned on the condition of troops remaining in the Philippines. The Vice-Minister of the First Demobilization Ministry explained that a total of about 80,000 is at Luzon as war prisoners, but there are still some in mountain regions who do not yet know of the ending of the war.

Viscount Okochi proposed the abolishing of College of Literature and Sciences and normal schools, and this the graduates of middle school should be made teachers of national schools. Education Minister Mayeda replied that he did not support the proposal of abolishing the College of Literature and Science and normal schools, but will have the matter studied by an educational system investigation commission.

Count Ichizo Goto, Kenkyukai, suggested that permission of the Allied Command should be asked for the manufacture of midget passenger motor cars of the Datsun type. Commerce and Industry Minister Ogasawara replied that the production of motor cars permitted by the Allied Headquarters is only for trucks and buses, totalling 1,500 monthly, but efforts will be made for obtaining permission to produce small size passenger cars, he said.

In reply to a question by Count Goto on the future of motorcars and road building program, Transportation Minister Tanaka said that due consideration should be given to development of automobile traffic together with railways. He said he was contemplating to strengthen the Motorcar Bureau of the Transportation Ministry and was also having a plan for motorcar highways studied.

A First Demobilization Ministry official, replying to Viscount Kiko Okochi, told the committee that so far a total of 8,922 airplanes, 3,113 tanks, 2,300 tractors, about 10,000 artillery pieces, 40,000 automatic firearms, 1,310,000 rifles, 30,000,000 rounds of ammunition and 140,000 shells have been turned over to the Allied authorities within Japan Proper, adding that the number of arms to be handed over to the Allies will further increase in the future.

Then, the committee took up the supplementary budget bills for the current fiscal year. Count Saneaya Hashimoto and Viscount Okochi expressed themselves in support of the original bill and the committee approved them unanimously. The meeting adjourned at noon.

Then, when all Government bills are approved as expected, the Diet will be dissolved. The members of the House of Representatives are already busy preparing for the coming election campaign.

OVER HERE

By "Kay"

Toku-san is a carpenter. His father was a carpenter as was his grandfather and his great grandfather. In fact, carpentry has been in the family for generations. So Toku-san takes special pride in his professional art. There is no one in his neighborhood who doesn't know Toku-san, the carpenter. Even the youngsters pause in the midst of their games or mischief to wave greetings to Toku-san when he is bound for work.

Standing a mere five feet, Toku-san is a caricature of feudal Japan groping about in an era of the atomic bomb. He has a big round head with short cropped hair which he usually wraps around with a twisted Japanese towel. He has small slant eyes, a big flat nose, and a protruding mouth with full thick lips. He sports a smart mustache. He is dark complexioned. When he forgets his carpentry stubbornness he has a bewitching smile. He wears narrow legged blue pantaloons with plenty of room for his buttocks. His pants is kept in place with huge blue suspenders which really is a continuation of the trousers. It resembles an oversize baby's jumper. This is topped off with a well-worn livery-coat insigniaed on the back with huge Japanese characters signifying Toku-san's trade. Tabi or duckfeet-like socks made from canvas and soled with rubber usually adorn his monstrous flat feet.

Being an artisan by birth, Toku-san has definite ideas as to how a family should be run. He to a die-hard believer that a woman's place is in the home; that all the man has to do his work and bring home the money and the little woman will see that he gets fed.

But Toku-san, not so long ago had to adjust his way of life to the realities of today. Constantly nagged by his wife of the shortage of food Toku-san finally ventured into the kitchen. He sheepishly looked into the rice bin and discovered some ten or fifteen grains of rice looking lost in a world of space. A carpenter can't do a good job or work on an empty stomach. So Toku-san decided to go out to the suburbs and buy some black market sweet potatoes.

He dressed himself in his Sunday best. Above everything else, this meant, wearing a brand new livery-coat with the name of his profession in big letters for everyone to see. He took along a knapsack, boarded a crowded tram out of the city.

After begging, beguiling, bargaining and buying, Toku-san filled his bag with approximately fifty pounds of sweet potatoes. He shouldered his precious purchase, careful not to soil his prized tradesman's outfit.

He had a long wait before his tram pulled in from Tokyo. So he placed his knapsack where it wouldn't get in the way. He stretched to ease his muscles. He looked at his liverycoat, blew off the dust and brushed off the straw. His eyes surveyed the people in search for admiring glances.

Toku-san suddenly found himself surrounded by three GIs. They were gabbling. Then they reached out and fingered his brand new garmet. At first Toku-san was frightened but gradually he realized that adminiration for his jacket had extended beyond his people. His timidness quickly ebbed. And he ran his hands down the front of his livery-coat, slowly circled like a human mannequin on a revolving disk.

The American soldiers peppered him with questions. To Toku-san, however, it was all turkey-talk. "Hey, Joe, I've been looking for a thing like this. You want to sell it Joe? How much, Joe?" Toku-san didn't nod or shake his head. He just stood there and grinned.

"Listen, Joe, I'll make you an offer. Okay, Joe?" But poor Toku-san, the GIs just didn't make sense. This couldn't go on much longer; he just couldn't stand there and grin. After all, he was Toku-san, the carpenter. He was a man respected in his little world for his intelligence, ingenuity, initiative and integrity. He tried to remember three English words he once learned. Inside his big round head with short cropped hair things were gyrating like a whirling dervish. What were those words, the only three English words he ever knew?

"What's wrong, Joe? Has the cat got your tongue, Joe?" Toku-san gave a broader grin despite his desperate attempts to recover his memory. His dark face suddenly brightened up. His smart mustache sort of bristled. Even the nature of his grin underwent a matamorphosis. "But," thought Toku-san, "were they the right words to say?"

"Look, Joe, we'll make you a deal." The three GIs again broke into simultaneous jabbers. Toku-san looked at them, gave a coy smile and hissed in pidgin English, "Eyes laboo you!"

The GIs shut up, stared at him and disappeared with the wind.

OZAKI PLANS NOT TO RUN

Follows His Advice to Colleagues to Quit for 4 Years

Yukio Ozaki, veteran Member of Parliament, is reported to have decided not to run for the forthcoming general election in line with the statement he made a few days ago advising all the members of the House of Representatives to resign and refrain from becoming candidates for four years in order to bear the responsibility for the war, says the Asahi.

Ozaki who has held a seat in the Lower House ever since the first general election has always been upright and honest, the Asahi said, and he has lived up to his faith throughout his career as a legislator. Respected by the people as a guardian of constitutional administration, his resignation is greatly regretted by all circles, the paper added.

Ozaki has presented a plan for a world federation to the House of Representatives and when it is introduced to the Diet session he is said to be planning to explain the contents, in his last address at the Diet.

MACHIDA MAY HEAD PARTY

Likely to Become President of Progressive Organ

Latest indications are that the Progressive Party will recommend Chuji Machida, one of the most influential of its senior members, as its president, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

With the Diet session to be dissolved today, party leaders have recognized the necessity of strengthening the solidarity of the split-threatened party and the party's Senior Member Council finally decided to nominate Machida as leader, the paper reports, adding that the party's General Affairs Committee as well as a large majority of the members are now inclined to favor the Council's decision. Indications are that the much-feared disintegration of the party has been averted, at least before the general election.

It is recalled the party leaders have been making frantic efforts to pick up a president. Opinions were reportedly gaining ground in favor of nominating General Kazushige Ugaki, a political dark horse, at one time and Takao Saito, veteran liberalist Diet member, at another time.

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Tokyo, Marunouchi 2-chome No. 8, American Club. between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. or 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.

Journals Comment On Death of Konoye

Will Affect Developments in Regard to Tenno System, Yomiuri Claims

The sudden death on Sunday of Prince Fumimaro Konoye will not only cause far-reaching political repercussions but also seriously affect the future course of developments in connection with the Tenno system, in view of the highly important position he held in court circles as well as in Japanese politics, the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun semi-editorially said Monday morning.

The journal pointed out that the Prince's death may be said to have had something to do with Japan's feudalistic and extremely nationalistic institutions, which are being abolished one after another in accordance with Allied directives.

Referring to the latest SCAP directive ordering abolition of Japan's State Shintoism, Yomiuri-Hochi suggestively declared:

"It will be no exaggeration to state that Prince Konoye's death has grave implications and drops delicate hints on Japan's history itself as well as the future of her national polity."

The Asahi Shimbun said that his moves from the time of Japan's surrender up to his sudden death had caused the public to entertain deep suspicion toward him.

The editorial questioned what had been the Prince's real intention when he called at the Supreme Allied Headquarters shortly after the Allied occupation got under way.

"The way Prince Konoye assumed the important task of Constitutional revision and discussed with American correspondents the important questions concerning the Imperial Family and the Imperial Constitution suggested that he had been acting as if he were a Regent, the editorial declared.

The paper further pointed out that the Prince's moves strongly suggested either he had not been entirely conscious of war guilt or, if he did, he had believed himself to be only slightly guilty. The way he had been acting since the war's end caused one to suspect that he had concentrated his efforts to the Supreme Allied Headquarters and also to American correspondents.

The Asahi further said that some political circles were known to be trying to install the Prince as president of a new political party and it appeared that the Prince himself was in a responsive mood to such political maneuverings.

"Prince Konoye thus seemed to have had no deep sense of war responsibility and to have felt strong attachment to public life. He seemed to be so nonchalant in his behavior as a public figure," the editorial declared.

While one can easily understand that the Prince, by nature, did not want any war, the paper added, it is at the same time an undeniable fact that his weakness of character paved the way for provocation of the war. "Weakness of character of an individual, in the case of a political leader, however, does constitute a State crime," the journal declared.

"In this sense," the editorial continued, "there is not a single iota of doubt as to the fact that Prince Konoye had committed political crimes and had been responsible for the war. Apart from the question whether he was slightly or seriously guilty, from a legal point of view, the Prince could not possibly escape the gravest political and moral responsibility," Asahi further declared.

PLANS SET TO AID NEEDY

Decided by Cabinet Meeting and Referred to Welfare Ministry

Emergency measures for the relief of the unemployed and other needy persons were decided at the regular Cabinet meeting on December 14 and the matter was entrusted to the Welfare Ministry.

Those who are to receive aid include families who are unable to earn a living, unemployed, war victims, overseas repatriates, families of those whose members have not yet returned from overseas, wounded soldiers and their families as well as bereaved families of the war-dead who are not able to make their own living.

To these unfortunate persons, living quarters, foods, and necessary materials and equipment for the production of foodstuffs and other daily necessities will be provided. Furthermore, medical facilities and vocational guidance will be given whenever necessary.

Town and village headmen are to be given the duty of putting the plan into practice with the cooperation of social welfare societies. The project will be first adopted in the six big cities as well as in other towns inhabited by repatriates.

Dramatic Play Given Today

In order to give guidance before they participate in the forthcoming general election, a dramatic performance titled "Light of Heart" is to be given at the open air music hall at Hibiya Park at noon today. The function is sponsored by the Japan Democratic League.

Japanese Ace Flier Credited With Downing 63 Planes Apologizes to Kin of Men Killed

By RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO (AP) December 15.—They don't give medals in Japan to men like Sub-Lieutenant Saburo Sakai of the Japanese navy. There were no demonstrations when he returned from seven years' warfare. He was not received at the Imperial Palace.

Instead he slipped quickly into Tokyo's humdrum life. He is an office worker because an old wound is still troublesome. No one recognizes him when he walks along the street, indistinguishable from other shabbily dressed people—except for combat-hardened eyes.

But today, with reason Sakai terminated an interview by arising, bowing stiffly and saying:

"I apologize to the relatives of the men I have killed."

This slight 29-year-old veteran is Japan's top living air ace. He says he shot down 63 American, Australian and Dutch planes.

"The navy is very strict about figures," he explained, "and we were permitted to count only definite kills. I watched each of these planes crash."

Softly and methodically Sakai described a war record of 1,500 combat hours; from China to Java, beginning in 1938. Once he barely escaped death.

Refreshing his memory with notes, Sakai said he shot down 13 different types of planes, of which possibly 30 were American-manned.

"I am not too sure who was in them. You're more interested in getting the plane than in looking for its markings," he said.

His first of the Pacific war was an American P-40 fighter, encountered over Clark Field, Luzon, on the first day of hostilities. His last were three American navy Grumann F-6-F fighters off Iwojima June 14, 1944, as part of the first Philippine Sea battle.

But his biggest bag during the bloody air war of the southwest Pacific. In battles over Port Moresby and Lae, New Guinea, Sakai shot down six B-26, four B-25 and five B-17 bombers, all American. He added 25 Aircobra and other Australian fighters.

Previously, he had fought over Java, after leaving the Philippine area which his squadron attacked from Formosa. Then at Guadalcanal August 7, 1942, Sakai got his. He shot down two American SPD divebombers, he said, but took two heavy shells in the cockpit.

Knocked unconscious by a wound in the right side of the head, he went into a spin. He regained his senses long enough to pull out just above the water. He was dazed, blinded in the right eye and paralyzed on the left side. He hovered over shipping, determined to crash dive his plane because he thought there was no chance of returning to his base. But he couldn't find a warship.

"Then as I circled in the air, I realized for the first time how the pilots I had shot down must have felt. Since I figured I had to die, I resolved to let a pilot shoot me."

But no enemy planes appeared. Sakai, in a bloody delirium, kept flying. After four and a half hours, he landed at Rabaul.

Sakai said he actually was the second ranking Japanese ace. Navy Sub-Lieutenant Tetsu Iwamoto is credited with over 100 planes, but his whereabouts are unknown, although he is believed alive.

Asked why Japanese aces have such high totals, Sakai replied: "There are only a few Japanese experts. American aces were sent home as instructors, but the top Japanese pilots, because of the shortage of manpower, were left in combat—to die."

SCAP WARNS SCIENTISTS

Japanese Told to Resume Research By Natural Resources Section

Solution of many of Japan's economic problems arising from raw material shortages was put squarely up to Japanese scientists on December 16 in a message from Lieutenant Colonel Hubert G. Schenck, Chief, Natural Resources Section, GHQ, said a PRO announcement. The message was delivered at the first of a series of meetings with Japan's leaders in scientific research, held in Tokyo Imperial University, Geological Institute. Attending were Japanese geologists and palaeontologists and specialists representing GHQ, SCAP.

Emphasizing that Japanese investigations must be concentrated on peaceful rather than on military endeavours, Shenck stated that General MacArthur's headquarters wants scientific research resumed in Japan.

"Japan's geologists can contribute a great deal toward a permanent peace between nations by helping to solve many economic problems arising from material shortages." he said.

"Young geologists must give their principal attention to the search for petroleum, to increased production of coal, and to development of other useful materials." He added "It is up to them to make their full contribution toward building a stable Japanese economy. Scientists in other fields must devote their principal attention to the solving of other similarly practical problems."

Schenck announced that plans are now underway to provide for an exchange of published scientific information between Japanese scientists and leading research workers in other countries of the world.

RADIO PROGRAM

Tuesday, December 18

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
Tokyo Key Station WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—GI Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—TODAY'S NOTEBOOK; 0930—CONTRASTS; 1000—Across The Board; 1015—Lynn Murray; 1030—Saludos Amigos; 1045—Words With Music; 1100—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Carroll Sings; 1300—GEMS OF JAZZ; 1330—Jill's Juke Box; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Swingtime; 1530—This Is The Story; 1600—SO YOU KNOW YOUR BANDS; 1615—EVENING DEVOTION; 1630—GI Journal; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Music We Love; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSS-VIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Great Moments In Music; 1900—BI-LINES; 1915—Jack Kirkwood; 1930—Russell Bennett Conducts; 2000—Bob Hope; 2030—Hildegarde; 2100—Joan Davis; 2130—Mystery Drama; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words Music; 2300—SIGN OFF. (Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
National (870 Kcs.)

0600—News; 0615—Farmer's Hour; 0619—Weather; 0630—English exercise; 0800—Music; 0850—Weather; 0900—Music; 1000—Children's Songs; 1100—National School Hour; 1130—Music; 1200—News; Weather; 1215—Pipe organ; 1300—Women's Hour; 1330-1430—Music; 1500—News; 1600—Program for sick persons; 1700—News; 1730—Children's Hour; 1800—Music appreciation; 1830—English conversation; 1845—Weather; 1930—Mimicry; 2000—Talk; 2030—Japanese folksongs; 2100—Diet Hour; 2130—News; Music.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630-0700—Music; 1700—Young Men and Students' Hour; 1720—Music; 1800—News; 1815—Current Topics; 1900—Concert; Bach's works; 2000—Talk; 2030—Southern Cross Music Band; 2100—Diet Hour.

SCAP Reveals Names Of 69 War Criminals

Officers, Guards and Civilians To Be Arrested and Sent To Sugamo Prison

Having alleged to have committed atrocities and offenses against persons of the Allied nationals, the 69 war crimes suspects will be apprehended and delivered to the Sugamo Prison Camp, according to the Saturday directive by SCAP.

The list of the names is as follows:

Second Lieutenant Yasutake Sakakibara, Sergeant Akira Yamanaka, 1st Lieutenant Masao Nakanishi, Corporal Kiyoshi Nishiyama, Captain Takuji Murakami, Tatsuo Inoue, civilian, Koetsu Ota, civilian, Isamu Sasaki, civilian, Sergeant Nobuo Homma, 1st Lieutenant Nagayasu Kawabe, Kiyoshi Ogasawara, civilian, Sr. Private Chokichi Ito, Keikichi Odashima, civilian, Sergeant Yutaka Sagae, Yonemura, civilian, and Shigeru Osanai, civilian.

Others are 1st Lieutenant Yasumasa Yamamoto, Kobesi Takahashi, civilian, Takashima, civilian, Tuesisha Tsushita, civilian, Yasushi Kimura, civilian guard, Captain Kyoichi Nemoto, Sergeant Kazumasa Maekawa, Sergeant Higashide Niyoman, Mamoru Shiozawa, guard, Lieutenant Seitaro Washimi, Tatsuo Takahashi, guard, Ryo Okada, guard, Sergeant Major Kanemasu Shida, Corporal Toshio Mizuna, Shigeo Izumi, guard, and Konjiro Kira, guard.

Also listed are Captain Chuta Sasazawa, Captain Saburo Mizukoshi, Sergeant Masao Suzuki, Yoshio Nishikawa, guard, Sergeant Major Sadaharu Kobayashi, Yoshio Yarita, guard, Shinichi Takahashi, guard, Sergeant Major Masanori Michishita, Corporal Kanichi Yoshizawa, Katsuyasu Sato, guard, Lieutenant Hiroshi Azuma, Saburo Egawa, guard, Hisao Kaneyama, guard, Sergeant Yoshitami Yamada, Lieutenant Tadashi Sato, Sergeant Jungi Mano, Tomotsu Yoshida, guard, Toshio Miyamae, Buichi Nagami, and Hideichi Nagayama.

Suspects also include 2nd Lieutenant Motoo Namba, Shohei Ikeba, Goro Adachi, civilian guard, Satoshi Kato, Yoshida Yagi, civilian employee, Corposal Naraichi Shihara, Private interpreter Toruo Ono, Private Shunsuke Kato, Lieutenant Hiromasa Murata, Corporal Eiichi Noda, Captain Ishikawa, Captain Kumajima, Lieutenant Yamada, Commander Kunito Hatakeyama, Lieutenant Commander Kenichi Nakagawa, retired, Captain Matsuhei Kawasaki, and Ensign Saburo Sasaki.

Nisei GI in U.S. Air Force Seeks Brother Who Served in Nippon Army Air Force

Spurred on by the eager thought that he would be able to see his elder brother from whom he had parted five years ago in California, a young Nisei soldier reached Japan with the Allied Forces by air from the Philippine front. This, American-Japanese GI, Nagaharu Ajari, 27, at present active as a member of the Information Section of the U.S. Far Eastern Air Force with its offices in the Meiji Insurance Building, Tokyo, had been engaged with his parents for a long time in agriculture in California when he was drafted in June last year.

As soon as he was given leave of absence from his work early this month he went straight to Wakayama City, his parents home town in quest of his brother. To his dismay after inquiry among his relatives he made the sad discovery that after his brother Jun had been called to the colors last autumn from his scientific research on malaria with the Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Tokyo Research Institute had been sent to the Philippine front in the Information Corps of the Army Air Force but that there had been no news of him after the war.

Another unexpected but happy discovery that somehow mitigated his sorrow was finding a new sister-in-law, Kaoru, 25, who had married his brother. Jun's pretty wife was likewise a Californian who had come to Japan when she was 13 years old and after graduation from a Japanese girls' high school had been married in Wakayama City to his brother.

Connected as the brothers both were with the Information Section of the U.S. Army on the one side and with the Japanese on the other, they may have come very near to each other without their knowledge. Another revelation was that brother Jun was working in the very same building before being called where Nagaharu is at present serving his duty.

Together with Jun's wife, Nagaharu came back to Tokyo, after investigation in various quarters they were able at last to unearth the fact that Jun was attached to the 12,905th Unit in Negros Isinad. A pilot of the U.S. Air Force was asked to make inquiries there while Nagaharu expects to make a personal search for his missing brother as soon as he gets his next leave.

Unloading Salt at Niigata

Some 10,000 tons of salt will be shortly unloaded at Niigata Harbor. The Hokushin Maru, 2,000 tons, is due at the harbor December 18 and the Niigata Maru, Taiho Maru and Hokuyu Maru, all 2,000 tons, are expected to return from Fusan by the end of this month. Meanwhile, the Unyo Maru, 8,000 tons, will return soon via Senzaki Harbor.

Merry Christmas

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1st Evening: Fri., Dec. 21, at 6:30 p.m.

PROGRAM

1. CELLO SOLO: CONSTANTIN SHAPIRO
   Bruch: Kol Nidrei
   Davidoff: Fantasia on Russian Themes, Op. 7
2. PIANO SOLO: LEO SIROTA
   Chopin: Ballade, G Minor, Op. 23.
   " Valse, A Flat Major
   and pieces by Glinka and Liszt.
3. VIOLIN SOLO: ALEXANDER MOGILEVSKY
   Schubert: Ave Maria
   Wieniaski: Mazurka Kujawiak
   and pieces by Foster, Kreisler and De Falla.
4. BARITONE SOLO: MUNBO KIM
   Verdi: Arit from Ball in Maschera.
   Bizet: Aria from Carmen "Toreador"
   and pieces by Luzzi and Tosti.
5. TRIO:
   Piano: LEO SIROTA
   Violin: ALEXANDER MOGILEVSKY
   'Cello: CONSTANTIN SHAPIRO
   Arensky: Trio in D minor.

2nd Evening: Sat., Dec. 22, at 6:30 p.m.

PROGRAM

1. VIOLIN and PIANO:
   Piano: YOKO MATSUKUMA
   Violin: TOYOKO UENO
   Beethoven: Sonata No. 5, F Major (Spring) Op. 24
2. TENOR SOLO: YOUNGKIL KIM
   Puccini: Aria from "La Boheme"
   Korean Folk Songs: Yang San Do Bag Yeun Pockpo
   and pieces of Leon Cavallo.
3. PIANO SOLO: LYDIA SHAPIRO
   Chopin: Etude, Valses, and Ballade.
   Rachmaninoff: Deux Preludes.
4. HATTORI-PAIK BALLET GROUP:
   Chopin: "Poem of Night"
   Strauss: Elisiium Field.

3rd Evening. Sun., Dec. 23, at 6:30 p.m.

PROGRAM

1. ALTO SOLO: FUMIKO YOTSUYA
   Ballet: Deep River,
   Schubert: Der Lindenbaum
   and pieces by Riulans, Logan and Schubert.
2. PIANO and VIOLIN:
   Piano: JOSEPH ROSENSTOCK
   Violin: WILLY FREY
   Mozart: Sonata, B Major
3. VIOLIN SOLO: WILLY FREY
   Bloch: Baal Sehm Cycle,
4. PIANO and VIOLIN:
   Piano: JOSEPH ROSENSTOCK
   Violin: WILLY FREY
   Brahms: Sonata, A Major.

1st, 2nd and 3rd Evenings: at
KYORITSU KODO, Kanda, Tokyo.

4th Evening:
In Jan. 1946 (Date will be announced later.)

PROGRAM

1. VIOLIN and PIANO:
   Piano: YOKO MATSUKUMA
   Violin: TOYOKO UENO
   Beethoven: Sonata No. 5, F Major (Spring) Op. 24
2. TENOR SOLO: YOUNGKIL KIM
   Puccini: Aria from "La Boheme"
   Korean Folk Songs: Yang San Do Bag Yeun Pockpo
3. ALTO SOLO: FUMIKO YOTSUYA
   Ballet: Deep River,
   Schubert: Der Lindenbaum
   and pieces by Riulans, Logan and Schubert.
4. PIANO SOLO: LYDIA SHAPIRO
   Chopin: Etude, Valses, and Ballade.
   Rachmaninoff: Deux Preludes.
5. BARITONE SOLO: MUNBO KIM
   Verdi: Aria from Ball in Maschera.
   Bizet: Aria from Carmen "Toreador"
   and pieces by Luzzi and Tosti.
6. CELLO SOLO: CONSTANTIN SHAPIRO
   Bruch: Kol Nidrei
   Davidoff: Fantasia on Russian Themes, Op. 7.
7. HATTORI-PAIK BALLET GROUP:
   Chopin: Poem of Night
   Strauss: Elisiium Field.

4th Evening: at
TAKARAZUKA GEKIJO, Yokohama.

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TYPEWRITERS, singer sewing machines, cameras, gold, diamond and pearl rings and jewellery, cultured pearl necklaces, wrist watches, silk and woolen cloth, iron steel safe, electric refrigerators etc. Apply V.B. Sheth, Ginza 4 Chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg. 6th Floor, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1945

The Passing of Prince Konoye

Prince Fumimaro Konoye's death by suicide is a matter which is to be highly regretted. His feeling that he could not "stand the humiliation of being apprehended and tried by the American court" can well be understood, but it would seem that the path of higher duty to the nation lay in another direction. By undergoing the trial and by revealing to the court all the important inside information which he knew so well, he would have been able to help dispel the cloud which has hung too long over Japan's political history of the past few years. And the dispelling of this cloud would have been of invaluable service in purging the nation of the poisons of the unfortunate past and in helping to set the nation on a brighter, more wholesome path in the future. True, he may have left his memoirs, but they cannot take the place of his living testimony.

His death by his own hand is regrettable also in that it will leave his own reputation beclouded. It may be true that his share of responsibility in the mistaken policy of the Government could have been atoned for in no other way. But, although it is impossible to pass judgment without having at hand all the facts of the case, it would seem that his chief sins were those of omission rather than of commission. It is generally recognized that he was personally a friend of America and that he personally longed sincerely for the preservation of peace. But at the time when he was in a position of authority, he seemed to lack either the courage or the wisdom or the ability to oppose decisively the subversive elements which were driving Japan toward war. Willy-nilly he seemed in his political capacity to condone or even to abet policies which in his personal capacity he deplored. What would have been the course of events if he had taken a firmer stand is hard to say. It may have been unavailing in any case.

But a review of all these facts in open court may well have left his personal reputation in a better condition than at present. Or on the other hand, it may have emphasized even more his moral responsibility. But in any case, it would have been better to have cleared up the story one way or the other. The present outcome is thus regrettable from every point of view.

Whatever might have been, however, is beyond recall. Prince Konoye has seen fit to assume moral responsibility for the events with which he was connected, and he has expiated for his failings, whether they were those of omission or commission, whether they really required such an extreme degree of expiation or not. Legally he may or may not have been responsible to the degree of being under the necessity of forfeiting his life. But morally he has taken upon himself to assume responsibility, and for this act there should be none who will begrudge him his due measure of respect.

The False and the True

The Allied directive ordering the ending of Government sponsorship and financial support of State Shinto needs to be understood aright. It would be a grave and dangerous mistake to think that this is an unfriendly Allied attack upon the essential character of the Japanese nation or to fear that any legitimate religious of spiritual asset of the Japanese people will be endangered. In fact, sober analysis should lead to the conclusion that its effect will be for the ultimate benefit and strengthening of the spiritual position of Shintoism as a religion.

For it should be clearly realized that the directive does nothing to prejudice the position of the Emperor as the spiritual head of the nation and as the ritualistic head of the Shintoist religion. And the directive does nothing to prejudice the doctrines of Shintoism as a religion or to prejudice the freedom of conscience of the Japanese people. All that the directive does is to make it impossible for the State to make subversive use of a distorted interpretation of Shintoism as an instrument for improper political ends.

Of course, the effects of this move are not to be underestimated. It will entail a sweeping reorganization of the institutional aspects of the Shinto shrines, a thorough change in official and to some extent popular customs, and most importantly it will result in an uprooting of a powerful ideology. But these things are neither an integral part of the essential character of the Japanese nation nor an integral part of the essential character of the Shinto religion. They are incrustations which have perverted both the State and Shintoism, and both the Imperial institution and Shintoism should be able to reveal their real worth all the more accurately by being freed from these incrustations.

If the Imperial institution is the real center of gravity of all aspects of Japanese life, it would not only be superfluous but be actually hampered by the questionable support of the artificial trappings of an artificially nurtured cult. Rid of false and unnatural props, the Imperial institution should be able to reveal its own true glory.

If Shintoism is the source of the spiritual and religious ideals of the Japanese people, it should not only be unnecessary to lean upon state sponsorship and financial support but would be actually hampered by being tangled up with secular and political purposes. The true and desirable aspects of Shintoism as a religion should be all the more enhanced by the support of the people which will be spontaneous than by relying on the formal and perverting support of the State.

Under the directive, therefore, the false elements which have become attached to the Imperial institution and to Shintoism will be shorn away, but the true essence of the Imperial institution and of Shintoism will be made free to stand on their own merits. It should be of infinite benefit to both and to the nation at large upon which they exercise such a vital influence.

'Plain Language'

Milwaukee Journal

Lieut. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle used some pretty plain language in his testimony before the Senate Military Committee on the need of a unified command for all the services in peacetime, as well as wartime.

It is to be regretted that any examination of the necessity for some better unification of our defense forces against future dangers should degenerate into any quarrel over who won the recent war. But the Secretary of the Navy should be reminded that it has been the Navy witnesses who, by implication at least, raised this issue.

It is time that someone reminded some of the Navy brass hats of the fact that both Admiral Halsey and Admiral Nimitz, while they were fighting the war, advocated continuation of unified command into the post-war period.

Comments on Colds

Philadelphia Record

Perhaps there is nothing so uncommonly prevalent as the common cold.

The sneezing, sniffling, coughing indisposition is said to be harassing some 18,000,000 Americans at the moment.

And 80,000,000 others will get their feet wet, run outdoors in shirtsleeves or engage in nose-to-nose confab with one already afflicted, and wind up with a cold by the end of the year.

At the same time we wish to advance the thesis that if one peers closely enough and without bias some virtue may be discovered even in the common cold.

Without it the conversational arts would suffer greatly. For after the weather, what type of discussion is more felicitous than something like this:

"Yep, had a fever of 102, couldn't talk above a whisper," or "Must have picked it up at the poolroom, went right to bed and took a double shot of the creature."

This is our Pollyanna thought of the day.

DEMOCRACY AND A HIGHER ETHICS

Democracy Is Diametrically Opposed to Feudalistic Life To Which People Were Accustomed

By RIICHIRO HOASHI
Lecturer at Waseda University

Let us point out the real content of democratic life. It involves no doubt independence, autonomy or self-government, freedom and its concomitant responsibility. Hence it is diametrically opposed to the feudalistic life of our past. The feudal regime is constructed vertically in graded strata, wherein individuals stand regimentally trained in the relationship of upper and lower, command and obedience. Accordingly, in this life of authority and observance, the subordinate are only to regulate their life under the direction of the superior. They need not use the freedom of their will. They have even no need of judging good and evil, right and wrong, by the activity of their own conscience. To obey the superior, that is right; to disobey the elder, that is wrong. The populace are required to deposit their conscience in the bosom of the ruler. Nor is it necessary for them to think according to their innate reason.

No Graded Demarcations

In the democratic community, however, there are no graded demarcations of the upper and the lower, but the social relations being horizontal, no one has to be commanded or directed from outside but to think and judge by himself right and wrong with his own mind. He is to lead himself, his own conduct autonomously, not by the reason of authority but by the authority of reason. Taking back his conscience deposited with the elders, he is to manage his own affairs by himself independently, coping with difficulties laid before him, neither is one to bother nor to be bothered by another. In a word, the feudal morality belongs to heteronomy while that of democracy is essentially autonomous.

Since we are in essence as above said to lead us ourselves, not disturbing other persons, we have to recommend to ourselves the virtue of self-reliance and self-respect. That is to say, not to depend on others but to stand upright by ourselves, to manage and dispose our own affairs by ourselves on our own responsibility. We must respect our own individuality and cultivate ourselves for the upbuilding of our personality. The respect of individuality signifies its untrammelled free development. Only in the self-directed free activity can an individual personality be created anew and perfected gradually by its own momentum. It is to grow spontaneously by its own initiative, neither being pruned, nor trimmed, nor twisted by the gardener from outside as if a dwarfed tree.

Peril to Society

But there is a mooted question that the respect of the uniqueness of an individual and his free creative activity would consequently be so dangerous as to destroy or dishevel the social order. No doubt there is such an accompaniment of peril to society as much as we lay emphasis on the individuality of social constituents. Human society, however, does not progress as a whole. Our progress in creative evolution is fundamentally due to the combination and accumulation of individual initiatives and novel varieties sprung up spontaneously. Hence, to cut off personal peculiarities in order to mold individuals into a stand and pattern may be adequate for a conservative society of feudal regime. But as seen from an evolutionary point of view, human association has had its history and made incessant progress from time immemorial. And since it is still constantly pushing forward to the better future of an ideal community, each individual is expected not to obey blindly social habits and traditions, but to act on his own initiative, going on ceaselessly to realise whatever possibilities of a higher life he has within, believing in the principle of creative evolution. This is the reason why we ought to respect and lay emphasis on individual personality as the necessary element of social prigress.

Autonomous Ethics Needed

The respect of individual is not a desideratum from the side of the community alone, but each individual makes himself as much worthy to himself as he makes himself valuable to society. It is why one has a right to regard his own personality, freedom, independence, and self-government, but he has also the duty and obligation to develop his ability according to his inborn gifts. Such an individual, acting from his inner motive, not directed by an outsider, shall wisely avoid collisions with others, but cooperate with them in lateral relations of equal standing to work out a community of co-prosperity, an ideal world of mutual aid and mutual service, in order that he may thus build up and develop his own unique personality that can never be found a substitute. That is why we say we need for this an autonomous ethics entirely different from a servile morality of feudal type.

In the autonomous morality there must underlie the idea of justice that one has to recoognize and respect that one has to recognize and respect other men's right and freedom as much as his own. The idea of justice, however, has often a negative trend in that you are satisfied, if you feel you don't stand on other men's way or interfere with other men's affairs; and hence you may be quite indifferent to other men's business as you should expect it to be transacted by themselves on their own responsibility. Such an idea of justice would eventually lead our society into a stagnation unless it tends to dissolve.

Mutual Aid and Interdependence

Society, however, has over it a positive side that makes for the possibility of progress through intimate interdependence and mutual aid. For this we feel an insufficiency of the idea of justice, lest it be supplemented with a still more fundamental idea of love that rejoices in giving than in receiving, at least, with a positive idea of mutual service. The principle of love that rejoices in social service with one's utmost effort as he is capable of his unique personality and specific talent, belongs more properly to the realm of religion than to that of morality. The religious principle of love again is based upon the conception of a unitary God of the universe as father and men as brothers in His world comprehensive family. And such a divine community sense of universal brotherhood can alone secure a permanent peace among men in equal opportunity and equal right, and is ultimately reflected by the ideal of democracy. In democracy, in short, we ought to regenrate ourselves into a higher stage of morality, tightening our sense of right and wrong upon our thinking, sharpening our conscience uplifted to humanity far above nation. Indeed, we must henceforth worship the God of humanity with as much zeal as we worshipped hitherto our nation as deity.

PRESS COMMENTS

THE STATE AND SHINTOISM

Monday, Dec. 17, 1945

TOKYO ASAHI—The Allied directive abolishing State Shintoism is a matter of grave significance, with far-reaching effects on the Japanese nation. As an immediate question, we desire to draw the attention of the people to the following points.

The first of the consequences is that the history of Japan has to be re-written from a new point of view. The Education Ministry will soon consider a concrete plan for revising the text-books of Japanese history, but the plan must have a thorough re-examination of national history as its object, without stopping at a mere revision of text-books. In the Meiji and Taisho eras, mythology and history were confused, and history was embellished by mythology. In the Showa era, with the aggravation of the world crisis, State Shintoism came to be used as a mythological cover for aggressive ideas and as an ideological prop for militarism.

But mythology and history must now be clearly separated. This does not, however, mean the entire loss of the value of mythology as such, for it furnished good material for the students of folklore, philology, etc. From an artistic point of view, Japanese mythology will undoubtedly hold its position among the cultural products of the world. But mythology has hitherto been imposed upon the people as a matter of historical fact, and conscientious students of history have always stood in danger of being treated as "ideological" offenders.

History-writing in Japan has still been in the pre-enlightenment stage. Under this situation, we cannot have an historical science in the correct sense of the term. What is now necessary is a thorough re-examination of national history, which is one of the basic conditions for national reconstruction.

The second point to be noticed is that the Allied directive for the abolition of State Shintoism has made it clear that Emperor-cult is to disappear. The Emperor-system will henceforth be treated simply as a matter of political machinery, to be clearly formulated like any other questions relating to the political structure. The third point demanding attention is the position of the sectarian Shintoism. Sectarian Shintoism, as a sect, is not of course the religion for the whole people. It may be admitted that Sectarian Shintoism has an intimate connection with the Japanese people, because it is Shintoism, but people, because it is Shintoism, but this is not the solution of the problem. Judaism a tribal cult, has developed into Christianity as a world religion, but Shintoism has had no such development because of its peculiar nature. The examination of this aspect of the question is a subject for the students of religion, but unless a great reformer appears within the circles of Shintoism itself, imposing a searching self-criticism upon the co-religionists, the value of Sectarian Shintoism as a religion cannot be very high.

FREEDOM FOR WOMEN

Feudalism Is Seen Blocking Path of Liberation

II

Miss Ichikawa: "I should think that this is because they did not link in their minds living and politics. In the midst of their movement they revised their attitude and concentrated on the question of living.

Politics for Men Only

Mrs. Hirabayshi: The aim of the woman suffrage movement is to send representatives of we women to the Diet. I am afraid thougth that there has persisted in Japan for some time a tendency among the women to conclude that there is no use sending represenatives to a Diet. Thus women were indifferent to politics. Their position seemed to be that politics was for the other sex.

There was another phenomenon. Younger women, especially women with professions, were not attracted by liberal ideas. This is one reason why the woman suffrage movement did not make progress in Japan. One might be tempted to ask why women were not attracted by the ideal of enjoying suffrage. This is a complicated question.

Katayama: Feudalistic ideas and institutions persisted in Japan for a long time. Then the capitalistic form of government and economic organization were introduced in the country and were incorporated with these ideas and institutions. Thus political, economic and social policy came under a double pressure so to speak. Proletarian political party and labor union movements then got under way. The workers in these movements felt compelled to talk of liberating women, abolishing all oppressive institutions, and meeting demands based on liberal ideas.

No Liberalism

From this it will be seen that no serious thought was given to the liberation of the people in Japan. There was no period of Liberalism in Japan. Nor was a cultural period known. This is why feudalistic ideas, as Miss Ichikawa has pointed out, still had a fairly strong hold upon Japan's women. At this junction Leftist ideas invaded the country. Some women became interested in them, but, the majority continued to be actuated by conservative or feudalistic ideas. Hence the movement to elighten women politically failed to make progress.

There is a traditional view that requires the women to divide their attention between house keeping and the education of children. The education imparted to women stressed the importance of their performing these two functions. This I believe is the explanation of the fact that most Japanese women grew up ignorant of the things which they ought to know as members of the community.

Movement Became Active

Miss Ichikawa: One must have these ideas in mind in order to understand the woman suffrage movement in Japan. It was in 1905 and 1906 when Socialism was imported into the country that Japanese women began to talk of enfranchising themselves. A small group of women led by Mrs. Tameko Sakai carried on a drive to influence Diet members to give political rights to women. Subsequently women became interested in woman suffrage. It was shortly after the end of World War I when democracy began to assert itself that the woman suffrae movement in Japan got under way. The movement led to the abolition in 1922 of the peace police law. The first general election under universal suffrage was held in 1925. The period since this election till that of the fifth general election under universal suffrage witnessed a marked progress of the woman suffrage movement.

The movement continued making progress until hope was held for the granting of citizenship to women in 1931. The bill granting civic rights to women was passed in the House of Representatives, but it was defeated by the House of Peers at the last of the sessions on the measure. If things had been as they were in those days, women might have gained suffrage earlier. With the outbreak of the Manchurian incident in the fall of 1931 the woman suffrage movement retered out.

(End)

'Study by Commission'

Houston Chronicle

The controversy over a unified command has certainly reached a stage that calls for a truce upon further bitter discussions. Additional recriminations can only damage both services and the morale of the nation as a whole. The problem of unifying the two services must be considered. Conflicting opinions of the many able men who have already testified should be weighed and reconciled, and Congress must determine on which side future national security lies. It need not be so in the atmosphere of bitter debate that now seems to be threatened.

More than ever it becomes apparent that the wise course would be to have the entire problem studied by a commission of civilian and military leaders. The civilian representation on such a commission should be strong, for there is far more involved than the relative importance of any branch of the military service. It is far more than a struggle to determine whether the Army or Navy or Air Force should be predominent in a single department of national defense. The military strength of the United States is represented by all armed services is involved.

The fundamental consideration should not be obscured by any personal convictions or ambitions

INVESTMENTS BY JAPAN IN CHINA

Increase of 66 Per Cent in 2 Years In Investments In North and Central China

II

No accurate figures are available of subsequent investments, but it is estimated that there were considerable increases. Particular reference will be made to the recent situation of the two major Japanese "national policy" investment organs in China, namely, the North China Development Company and the Central China Advancement Company.

The North China Development Company is capitalized at ¥443,000,000 (¥311,700,000 paid up). Its working capital as of March, 1944 totalled $2,885,600,000. It rose to about ¥17,000,000,000 at the end of March this year, including investments and loans. It is estimated to have exceeded ¥20,000,000,000 since.

The Central China Advancement Company was established with a capital of ¥100,000,000 (¥62,440,000 paid up). Its working funds as of March, 1944 totalled ¥390,000,000. The figure jumped to ¥15,000,000,000 at the end of March this year, including investments and loans. It is esteemed that there has been a further huge increase since, far greater than in North China, reflecting huge the aggravation of the war situation and the sharp advance in commodity prices.

A list of the firms (and associations) affiliated with the two companies is given:

Table VI
Affiliates of the North China Development Company
(As of March, 1944)

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
Transportation	4		456,600	438,854
Communication ...	1		400,000	263,010
Electricity	2		400,000	265,010
Coal mining	11		288,000	194,829
ditto		2	33,560	
Mining	4		73,200	64,200
ditto		1	7,000	
Iron manufacturing	2		150,000	125,000
ditto		1	200	
Chemical industry.	5		95,200	80,200
ditto		1	3,000	
Salt industry	2		35,000	30,500
Fiber industry	1		60,000	60,000
Others	2		110,000	82,000
ditto		1	46,760	

Table VII
Affiliates of the Central China Advancement Company

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
Transportation	4		103,000	87,750
Communication ...	1		15,000	15,000
Electricity	1		43,000	
Coal mining	1		15,000	15,000
Mining	1		20,000	20,000
Others	4		30,800	23,400
ditto		2	6,698	

(A) No. of firms
(B) No. of assns.
(C) Capital (In ¥1,000)
(D) Capital (In ¥1,000)

A word about the tobacco industry in China. Tobacco manufacturing in China is practically monopolized by two firms, the North East Asia Tobacco Company (capitalized at ¥67,000,000) and the Central China Tobacco Company (capitalized at ¥38,700,000). There are a number of other firms, but they are in a small way.

The North China concern, before it was officially established, was the North China branch of the East Asia Tobacco Company. The Central China company was planned immediately before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and formally inaugurated immediately after the outbreak.

Huge investments were made in the Southern regions during the three years and eight months of the war. Incidentally, Japanese investments of fairly appreciable proportions were begun in 1914 following the outbreak of World War I. A way was opened for Japanese advance in industry and commerce as the supply of Europe goods was cut off, European and American investments were held off and plantations were sold.

Adopted Cautious Attitude

Following the start of the Manchurian Incident, however, the countries in the South took a cautious attitude toward Japan and the advance of Japanese capital was made difficult. For instance, the Philippines adopted a policy of reserving developmental undertakings for her own nationals and introduced restrictions on the acreage of land leased for Manila hemp cultivation, on the form of the lease, on the form of the undertaking and on the extent of investment. Transactions or enterprises in mineral products were also made difficult. In the Dutch East Indies, restrictions on Japanese investments in combustible mineral products were prohibitive.

During the war, no small investments were made for the development of raw materials in the South, which were indispensable for the "autarchy of Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere," without by any member of the services. much of a success.

The total amount of our investments in the South is unknown in the absence of reliable data. Nor have there been published figures of investments after the opening of the war. It is known, however, that the pre-war investments totalled about ¥300,000,000 classified as follows (vide the Southern Year Book, 1943):

(A) Classified by enterprise
(In million yen)

Agriculture, including cultivation of rubber, hemp, cocoa-nuts, etc.	¥172
Forestry	16
Marine industry	12
Mining	60
Commerce	40

(B) Classified by country

Rubber—Malay, Sumatra, Java, Borneo
Manila hemp—Philippines, North Borneo
Cocoa-nuts—Philippines, Dutch East Indies
Oil cocoa-nuts—Sumatra
Forestry—Philippines, Borneo
Marine industry—Philippines, Malay, Borneo, Celebes, Java
Mining—Malay, Philippines, French Indo-China
Commerce—Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Sumatra

It is seen from the above that 57 per cent of the pre-war investments were in agriculture (cultivation work).

It is safe to estimate that the greater part of heavy Japanese war-time investments in the South were made in the mining industry, more especially as the tapping of resources in oil, tungsten, bauxite and iron-ores was given priority. The work was left largely in the hands of the Ishihara Industry Company and the Mitsui Mining Company. Next in volume to investments in mining were those in agriculture.

Japanese war-time investments in the South are classified into (a) investments in enterprises, (b) military-operated undertakings, (c) loans by the Southern Development Bank and (d) transfer of machinery and equipment. The military-operated undertakings will be left out of consideration here; its (a), (c) and (d) properly fall under the category of "investments." As for machinery and equipment, there is hardly any basis of valuation except by assessment. As to investments in enterprises and loans by the latter to the former is very large.

(End)

Life in America

By HARLAN McCOY

Last autumn two well-known American architects, George Nelson and Henry Wright published a book entitled "Tomorrow's House." A few weeks after it was published it became one of the best selling books in the United States. It may seem strange that a book about houses and architecture would be so popular. But most of the people in the United States are planning to build new houses now that the war is over.

According to these two architects, most Americans have not taken full advantage of scientific and industrial developments to make their homes more comfortable. Thus in their book they suggest ways of making their homes livable and cheaper to maintain.

Houses in America, according to this book, have some sort of a heating system with a radiator in each room. But in most houses the floors are cold and the heat is unevenly distributed. Mr. Nelson and Mr. Wright describe a heating system which will eliminate these difficulties by making the whole floor a heating system. A concrete slab is laid down containing hot stream. This concrete slab is then covered with wood flooring. This is called the Radiant Heating System. It provides a warm floor for the whole house and the heat is evenly distributed.

The Radiant Heating System is relatively cheap to install. The concrete slabs can also serve as foundations for the house, thus reducing the building cost.

Mr. Nelson also advocates utilizing the sun to help heat and light a house in winter time. In the winter the rays of the sun are long and slanting. In summer they are steep. Thus the roofs can be built so that they will overhang to admit sun rays in the winter time and keep them out in the summer. This system of so far heating makes the house light and warm during the winter and cool and dark in the summer.

The authors also say that bedrooms can be made quieter by building a row of closests or a stone wall between the bedroom and the nosier rooms of the house.

According to Mr. Nelson and Mr. Wright, most American homes are inadequately lighted. They have designed a light which slides across the ceiling and may be moved to any part of a room.